PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

and the said commissioners may also designate such acts or parts of acts, if any, as in their indigment ought to be repeal, with the reasons for advising such repeal.

Sec. 3. And be it further emoted, That the said commissioners can shall be paid for their services at the rate of penson of said revision and the rate of the purpose of defraying the expense of said revision and revision of the sinites, and the rate of the said control of the sinites, and the results of the said revision and the results of the sinites, as the reason of the sinites, as the reason of the said statistics shall be reported to Congress on or before the — day of

managers of which were not willing should be used the government. filter discussion, Mr. Thumsull, (rep.) of Ill., moved to end so as to confine the operation of the bill to the des declared in insurrection. Mr. Sunna moved to add "or where is actually the

Mr. Scassen moved to add "or where is actually the seat of war."

Mr. Scassen moved to add "or where is actually the seat of war."

Mr. Wasse did not want any immunity for other States. If he had the power he would hang traitors and bridge burners twice over, if they were in the loyal States.

Mr. Trusmutt, (rep.) of Ill., was willing to punish traitors anywhere. He only wanted to confine the military punishment provided for in the bill to States where the judicial power cannot be exercised.

Mr. Whsos said the government wanted power to snove large bodies of troops over the roads at any time and in such numbers as they pleased. We have a large army which must be moved, and it might require all the rolling stock, &c., of several railroads at once.

Mr. Wass was for giving the government all the power it needed to carry on the war. If it could not carry on the war with energy they might as well give it up. This war was a rose-water war. He wanted the war carried an vigorously, and wanted the power to transport troops without any hindrance.

Mr. Howning, (rep.) of Ill., was in favor of the main object of the bill, but he had some doubts about ponishing operators on railroads by military law as provided for by this bill. He simply objected to compelling the railroad men to subject themselves to the riles and articles of war.

Mr. Hare, (rep.) of N. H., thought there was much ne-

cles of war.

Mr. Halb, (rep.) of N. H., thought there was much necessity for severe measures against traitors in many places in the loyal States. He instanced the city in which we are legislating as an example.

Mr. Frescherk, (rep.) of Me., thought in regard to many things about which Congress legislated the government had power over them, and much greater under the war power. The Senator from Ohio said that the government already possesses this power—the war power. If so what is the necessity for this bill. In his like the senator of the said of the

has not the power, Congress ought to give him what power was necessary.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., contended that the power of Congress to declare war did not give it the power of the Commander in-Chief, and tell when the army is to go forward or retreat. Congress, when it declares war, confers on the President all power necessary to accomplish the object desired. Congress had no right to decide how the President should carry on the war.

Mr. TRURBULL said that Congress had the entire power, and might disband the army to-morrow. Congress has the right to arm the army with wooden swords.

Mr. Cowan—Would the President be bound to obey it?

Mr. TRURBULL—Certainly. Congress might pass a law requiring the President to hang or shoot every prisoner taken. Such things would be unwise, but Congress has the power, and it was a monstrous idea that the war power was vested in the Executive, against which they wanted to enter a procest.

Mr. Bayano, (opp.) of Del., thought it strange that the

power was vested in the Executive, against which they wanted to enter a protest.

Mr. Bayana, (opp.) of Del., thought it strange that the Senator from Pennsylvania had fallen into such an error as his suicidal argument showed. If they once established the doctrine that civil power was subordinate to military it would be the destruction of the government, for it gould be the end of all civil liberty. Where the laws can be executed we have no right to interpose military newer.

A vote was taken on Mr. Sumner's amendment to the

A vote was taken on Mr. Summer's amendment to the amendment, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Thruncus modified the amendment so as to confine the operation and panishment of the bill to any State or District in which the laws of the United States are opposed or the execution thereof obstructed by insurgents or rebels against the United States, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of midicial proceedings, which was agreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 17.

Mr. Browning offered an amendment as a substitute for the second section, that any person who attempts within the lines of the army of the United States to resist, or interfere with, the unrestrained use of the property described, or injure it, be treated as spies of the enemy and punished with death or other poulshment.

and punished with death or other panishment.

Dinagreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 21.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 23; nays, 12. The nays as follows;—Messrs. Browning, Cowan, Davis, Pessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, McDougall, Powell, Prunbull, Saglsbury and Willey.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

tion of privilege, desiring to correct a statement in a newspaper; but the Speaker ruled that a newspaper state ment is not a question of privilege.

the N. Corp. (See Fig. 1976). Never to 2. co. 1.

In N. Corp. (See Fig. 1976). Never to 2. co. 1.

In N. Corp. (See Fig. 2) and the secondary state and secondary state are supported by the special or six accounts of the scale of provings. The secondary state and secondary state are supported by the special or six accounts of the scale and the provided state and the provided state and the special original provided state and the provi

claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also exchange such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury motes that have been or may hereafter be issued under the provisions of this act. The bill is simple and perspicious in its terms, and easy of execution. It is a government measure, and the officers of government are required to execute its provisious. By the time the Secretary of the Treasury can get these notes engraved, printed and signed, ready for use, all other available means at his command, and in the Treasury, will be exhausted. This measure is, therefore, presented under the highest prerogatives of government. The army and navy now in the service must be paid. They must be supplied with food, clothing, arms, ammunition, and all other material of war, to render them effective in maintaining the government and putting down the rebellion. Having exhausted other means of seistning the government, this measure is brought forward as the best that can be devised in the present exigency to relieve the necessities of the Treasury; and I trost it will pass without delay. At the extra session, in July last, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he might deem advisable. The bonds were to be issued for twenty years, at a rate not exceeding seven per cent interest per annum, payable half yearly; and the Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he might deem advisable. The bonds were to be issued for twenty years, at a rate not exceeding seven per cent interest per annum, payable half yearly; and the Treasury notes, on demand, in minations of not less than \$60 each, at three years, with interest at 7 3-10 per annum, payable half yearly; and the Treasury notes, on demand, in minations of not less than five dollars each, without interest, but in the aggregate not to exceed \$250,000,000. A further provision was made,

and extractions of an eleganization of the content of the content

All governments fix the value of gold and silver, and without the government samp gold and silver, and some lower, just as each for itself chooses to determine. Any other metal or thing that should be stamped,
and its value regulated by sail the governments of the
world, would pass equally well in all commercial transactions as gold and silver, although not intrinsically as
valuable agencies and stamped as money, would
pass as money in the payment of debts within the jurisdiction of the government and stamped as money, would
pass as money in the payment of debts within the jurisdiction of the government fixing such value. In regulating the value as "cool," either foreign or domestic, Congress may provide that gold and silver shall be of no
greater value in the payment of debts within the United
States than the Treasury notes issued on the credit of this
government, which symps ynch coin and fixes ite
value. These high powers of government have been
frequently exercised by Great Britain during her
continental wars, in making the Bank of England notes as legal tender in payment of debts
within the United Kingdom: and other governments of Europe have exercised the same high preregaliuss whenever accessary to pressare their existence.

But we are not left to this argumgal, alone for constitutional power to issue these demand notes and make their
conjugates this clause, namely:—"And such Treasury notes
country is this clause, namely:—"And such Treasury notes
country is this clause, namely:—"And such Treasury notes
country is the deviation, and their issue of Treasury notes
country is the surface of the constitution, section eight grants to Congress spectually a great mass of powers. Section in the
only one that treat of tender. No State shall entit bills
of credit." The prohibition to make any thing but gold and silver
country and proper, the notion; and thus it
has been always understood. With regard to the next preceduring dates in the country of the means accessary to asufe of the commun

payment for all debts, public and private, and by adequate taxation, to be imposed by new bills. This will bring into full exercise all the higher powers of government under the constitution. The constitution confers on Congress the power, (Art. 1, sec. 5.)

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and exclases to pay the debts and provide for the common defences and general welfare of the United States.

To commoney, regulate the value thereof and of foreign to be common the constitution in the government of the United States.

To commoney, regulate the value thereof and of foreign to be commoney, regulate the value thereof and all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

These are among men to use it for the acquisition of greater gain, I am nowilling that this government, with all its immense power and resources, should be left in the hands of any class of men, bankers or money tenders, however raspectable and patriotic they may be. The government is much atronger than any of them. Its capital is much atro

State of Maryland, 4 Wheat: R. 433-20. Chief Justice of Maryland, 4 Wheat: R. 433-20. Chief Justice Marshall, Daniel Webster and Judge Kent lay down the doctrine as follows:—

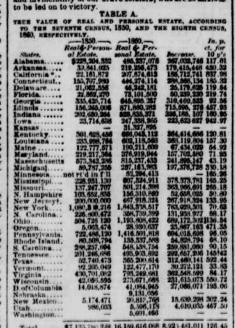
The government of the United States is one of enumerated powers, and it can exercise only the powers granted to it; but though limited in its powers, it is supreme within its phere of action. It is the government of the poople of the United States, and camanded from them. Its powers were the United States, and commanded from them. Its powers were conting to the United States and the Progressors all, and acts for all. There is nothing in the represents all and acts for all. There is nothing in the represents all and acts for all. There is nothing in the represents all and acts for all. There is nothing in the represents all and acts for all. There is nothing in the represents all and acts for all. There is no thing in the representation of the word expressly granted; but the now constitution dropped the word expressly granted; but the now constitution dropped the word expressly granted; but the now constitution accounts an accurate detail of all the subdivisions of its powers and all the means by which they might be carried into execution. It would render it too profits. Its nature requires that only the great outlines should be marked and its important objects designated, and all the minor ingredients left to be deduced from the nature of those objects. The sword and the pures, all the external relations, and no inconsiderable portion of the industry of the nation, were intrusted with auch ample powers, on the due execution of which the general government; and a government of which the happiness and prosperity of the people vitally depended, must also be in rusted with ample means of their execution. The late of the people vitally depended, must also be in rusted with ample means of the received of the propersion of the propersion of the provention of the provention of the propersion of the received of the provention of the provention of

and the inflation of the continuous, and an analysis in estimated and which the scope of the constitution, are hard, as the inflation of the continuous, and the scale of the continuous, and the provided of the scale of the continuous, are hard, the government about maintain itself; that the army the attorney described in the continuous of the continuous and the provided of the scale of the continuous and the provided of the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continuous and the left to the sound discretion of Congress to decide which mode is will adopt, ow where the continu

These circulating notes in the hands of the people would enable them to pay the taxes imposed, and would incilitate all business operations between farmers, methanics, commercial business men and banks, and be equally as good as, and in most cases better than the present irredeemable circulation issued by the banks.

3. The \$500,000,000 six per cent twenty years' bonds in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, ready to be issued, would afford ample opportunity for funding the Treasury notes as fast as capitalists might desire to exchange Treasury notes not bearing interest for coupon bonds of the United States bearing six per cent interest, and amply secured by a tax upon the people and all their property.

In this way the government will be able to get along with its immediate and pressing necessities without being obliged to force its bonds on the market at ruinous rates of discount, the people under heavy taxation will be shielded against high rates of interest, and the capitalists will be afforded a fair compensation for the use of their money during the pending struggle of the country for national existence. A suspansion of specie payments is greatly to be deplored, but it is not a fatal step in an exigency like the present. The British government and the Bank of England resimalised under suspansion from 1797 to 1823, a period of twenty-five years. During this time Eagland successfully resisted the imperial power of the Emperor Napoleon, and preserved her own imperilled existence. As a measure'of necessity, she made the Bank of England notes a legal tender. During all this time the people of frest Britain advanced in wealth, population and resources. Gold is not as valuable as the productions of the tarmer and mechanic, for it is not as indispensable as are food and raimens. Our army and navy must have what is far more valuable to them than gold and silver. They must have food, clothing and the material of war. Treasury notes, issued by the government, on the faith of the whole people, will purchase t



67, 682, 672 221, 728, 804 301, 744, 651 30, 927, 921 361, 361, 775 144, 785, 274, 745 145, 729, 361, 052 329, 805, 563 175, 931, 052 572, 344, 989 12, 745, 313 185, 060, 355 41, 320, 101 350, 605, 505 41, 320, 101 357, 700, 723 .. 29.568.427 \$12.006.756.585 5.081.661.0 4

TABLE B.

The House again took up the Judicial, Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill.
Sundry amendments were made. No conclusion was arrived at, and the House adjourned.

THE SECESSION MURDER CASE.

The Trial of Samuel H. Merritt for the COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge McLunn.

Jan. 28.—The trial of Samuel H. Merritt for killing John Swain, on the 31st of May, for uttering secession sentiments, was resumed this morning. A crowd of spectators were present, and the deepest interest was mani-

tors were present, and the deepest interest was manifested in the case.

The prosecution having read the deposition of Dr.
Bouton, relative to the wounds upon the body of Swain
just before the adjournment yesterday, they declined
to call him. Mr. Brady, however, put him on the
stand before his associate opened the case for the defenceDr. Bouton testified that he found the body of the de. stand before his associate opened the case for the defence Dr. Bouton testified that he found the body of the decased lying on its back in the basement near the west wall; the wound upon the person entered the breast and passed nearly through the body; struck one of the ribs upon the back side and glanced upwards. [In answer to a question put by the Attorney General, the Doctor said that the wound was inclined downwards very little.] Mr. Holmes proceeded to address the jury in opening the case for the defence, and in as able and eloquent speech dwelt upon the peculiar circumstances attending the transaction, and then stated the theory which he would seek to establish. The testimony for the prisoner, if permitted to be introduced, would show that for weeks previous to the occurrence Swain had given publicity to his violent secession sentiments, and that at the time the funeral procession of the lamented Ellsworth was passing through the city the deceased publicly proclaimed his joy that the gallant young patriot was alsughtered.

The first witness for the defence was William H. Wilson, who said he knew Swain, the deceased, and had heard him express his sentiments with reference to the troubles of the country.

Q. How often, in whose presence and with what degree of publicity?
Objected to by the Attorney General, whereupon a discussion was had upon the question.

The Court decided that he would allow evidence to show

many cioquent and patriotic passages in Mr. Brady's speech, which, from the peculiar nature of the case, were appropriate and admissible.

The Attorney General followed in behalf of the prosecution, claiming that the evidence clearly established the charge laid in the indictment. The great question for the jury to determine was whether Swain fell by a death wound indicted by the pistol which the prosecution believed they hat shown to be in the hands of the prisoner. Mr. Dickinson urged upon the jury the importance of vindicating the majesty of the law by pronouncing Merritt guilty of murder. The utterance of treasenable sentiments was no justification for the deliberateshooting of Swain. He maintained that it was the utter disregard of law on the part of the people of the South that had brought about the terrible condition of affairs, and said that if our glorious institutions were maintained, the constitution preserved and the Union saved from destruction, it would be because we were an upright, just and moral people, and administered the law impartially.

Judge McCunn delivered a brief but very able charge. Observing that the eminent counsel on both sides, by the manner in which they summed up the case, had relieved him of much labor. The jury, is the sonsideration of the question as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, were to take into account all the circumstances, and if at the time the accused fired the pistol they believed he intended to take the life of Swain, they would render a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. His Hondra alluned to the various grades of manslaughter, and intimated that if the jury thought the evidence warranted it they could convict of manslaughter in the first or second degree. The City Judge gave a brief synopsis of the evidence, and, in conclusion, said that upon a review of the whole case, if a reasonable doubt existed, it was the property of the prisoner.

The jury retired at half-past three o'clock, and had not prisoner.

The jury retired at half-past three o'clock, and had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour last evening.

The Ice Chairs on the Central Park.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Both sides of a question ought to be heard before giving

feel sure you will, in justice, insert the following remarks in reply to your correspondent in this morning's HERALD, who I think speaks strongly and rather unfairly on the who I think speaks strongly and rather unfairly on the subject of ice chairs. He seeks to gratify the fairer portion of the skaters at the entire expense of the ruder sox, forgetting even to suggest a plan by means of which the matter might be compromised and both parties equally accommodated. The plan I would suggest is simply this: Lat a portion of the pond be divided off by a rope, under which the gentlemen or ladies could pass if desirous, but beyond which let the chairs be entirely prohibited, thereby allowing some portion of the pond for the gentlemen, where they may enjoy healthy exercise, unalloyed by the constant fear of coming in contact with one of those delightful sources of recreation (with ladies, but objects of dread to the gentlemen), an ice chair. If the above suggestion is adopted, and a leg or ankle is broken, the entire blame lies at the sufferer's door. Self-denial is a noble virtue, and ought to be exercised towards the ladies to its fullest extent, where there is no medium course to pursue. It is, I feel sure, as little the wish of any gentleman as of myself that the chairs be prohibited entirely, and the ladies by that means be deprived of enjoyment; but where it is possible, let matters be so arranged that both sexes may participate equally in an ohealthy and innocent a recreation. I feel sure, Mr. Editor, that the fair sex will at once allow the fairness of this remonstrance, and heartily second my proposition. On RUNNERS.

FATAL CASCALTIES.—Robert Randall, a native of Scotland, aged fifty years, residing in Ewen street, Williamsburg, died at the New York Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries accidentally received on the 13th inst., by a hogshead of ice falling upon him. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body. It appeared that decessed was a waterman, and was engaged in hoisting the cask on board a vessel, when the slings slipped, and the weighty mass falling upon his leg, crushed it to a jelly. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The same Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of Cornelius Mahoney, a native of Ireland, aged forty years, who was accidentally killed by failing down a flight of stairs at No. 20 Batavia street, on the night of the 27th inst. Verdict "Accidental death."

THE NAVY.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

The famous Ericsson battery that has been building : Greenport, L. I., will be launched from the yard of M

The crew of the John Adams will be discharged as peid off at the Navy Yard on Saturday, February 1. Th statement that was made that there was some unnecessary delay in settling the accounts of the officers an men is not correct. Paymaster A. R. Days will be read

letters from the King of Siam, enclosed in an elegant box
A so a gold mounted sword, studded with precious stones
and a huge pair of elephant tusks. They were intended
as a present to the President of the United States. Cap
tam Berrien forwarded these valuable presents to the
Secretary of State upon the arrival of the vessel at this

Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVALS.

BIO JANEIRO—Bark Eliza—George Harvey.

BUKNOS ATRES—Schr S T Baker—Capt Grindle and lady, late of bark Carolina, wreeked at Buenos Ayrez.

NASSAU—Schr Mary Harris—Mr White, Mr Wood. DEPARTURES.

LIVERTOOL—Steamship City of Manchester—William Moran, James Sullivan (attached to the Metropolitan Records, Ramon Fenreiso, Yincente Vigil Escalors, H. H. Condon, Manuel Blasco, Louis Caret, Ramon Vitorero, William Paimer, Horace Agivin, Mariamo Augers and Jesse Comper. with others in the steerage.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BARKNIUS—CHASE—On Saturday, January 25, by the Rev. D. Birchard, Bernhard Bakensus to Miss Mary F. Chase, both of this city.

White—Cullouse.—Signer—Blake.—On Saturday, January 25, by Charles W. Church, Esq., at his residence at Fort Hamilton, Janes A. White. C. S. A., to Fanne Cello-Ber. Also, at the same time and place, John A. Shore. U. S. A., to Miss Joanna Blake.

NEE. Also, at the same time and place, John A. Shoke U.S. A., to Miss Joanna Blake.

Cahlahan.—On Tuesday, January 28, Harren, the beloved wife of Patrick Callahan, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 91 Division street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Coord.—At Eleomfield, N. J., on Monday, January 27 Mrs. Harren & Boomfield, N. J., on Monday, January 27 Mrs. Harren & Goord, one of the ate principals of the Bloomfield Female Sominary, in the 77th year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church, Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Curran.—On Tuesday, January 28, Mary Frances, daughter of William B. and Emily J. Lowery, aged 16 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Eighty-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Yorkville, on Thursday morning, at twelve c'clock.

Hartford papers please copy.

Dexers.—On Monday, January 27, Mrs. Annan. Dexers, widow of Abel Decker, in her 70th year.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Alfred Decker, 16 Market street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Dexersary.—On Monday, January 27, Armony Denemary, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his aons, John, Patrick and James, and his son in-law, Charles G. Colbarg, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of 104th street and Third avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains will-be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Douglass.—On Tuesday, January 28, After a short and painful illness, Sorma Jame, wife of Capt. Alex. M. Douglass, daughter of John his late residence, 28 Ninth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains were take

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 North Fifth street, Williamsburg.

Mondan.—On Tuesday, January 28, of scarlet fever.

tion of the lungs, Mary Agnes, wife of Lowis N. Moore, aged 27 years.

Magura.—On Tuesday, January 28, Sergeant Thomas Maguras, of Company B, Fifty-fifth regiment (Garde Pafayette) N. Y. S. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother Michael, No. 77 Cedar street, this (Wednesday) afternoon at one o'clock.

McGura.—On Monday evening, January 27, John, infant child of John and Annie McGuire, aged 8 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother Michael, No. 77 Cedar street, this (Wednesday) afternoen at one o'clock.

—McGuer.—On Monday evening, January 27, Jorn, infant child of John and Annie McGuire, aged 8 months and 16 days.

—The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, Patrick and Michael Begg, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the corner of Fity-direct street and Third avenue, to Calvary Cemetery.

McMattr.—On Monday, January 27, Carmerne McMattr., a native of Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, also ber uncle, Stephen Jones, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one e'clock, from 567 Greenwich street.

O'NMILL—On Tuesday, January 28, ROSRANNE O'NKILL, youngest daughter of John and Agnes O'Neill, aged 18 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 245 East Eighteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Rochester and Beifast papers please copy.

On-7.—On Menday, January 27, Sorma Dorgua, youngest daughter of John and Sophia Ocet, aged 4 years, I month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 126 West Nineteenth street, corner of Seventh avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Pirt.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, January 26, Anymer and the funeral, from St. John's church, Stamford, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Pirt.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, January 26, Anymer and the funeral from St. John's church, Stamford, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, Pirt.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, January 26, Anymer and Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation. The cars leave from Twenty seventh street and Fourth aven

st one o'clock, from the North Fifth street Methodist Episcopal church, between Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburg.

Smallhours.—On Monday, January 27, of pneumon a, John Smallhours., aged 23 years, 11 months and 16 days—The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his mether, No. 135 Waverley place. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cometery for interment.

Shoomon.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, January 26, after a short but severs illness, Mrs. Hannar, wife of the late John R. Simonson, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 259 Bridge street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at twe o'clock.

WALLACE.—On Monday, January 27, Walliam Charles Wallace, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends and those of the family, and his uncles, Bernard and Charles Trainor, are respectfully invited tentend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 115 West Twenty-sixth street.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 28, very suddenly, Perren T. Walsh, daughter of William and Sarah A. Smith, in the 20th year of her ace.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from 136 Atlantic street. on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remeins will be taken 16 Greenwood for interment.

DR. LUTHER, DENTIST (TWENTY YEARS), REmoved to 104 East Twenty-second street.—Beautifulvarranted sets of Artificial Teeth, 87 to \$25; painless tooth colored Enamel Fillings, for under teeth, 50c. Teeth extracted without pain,